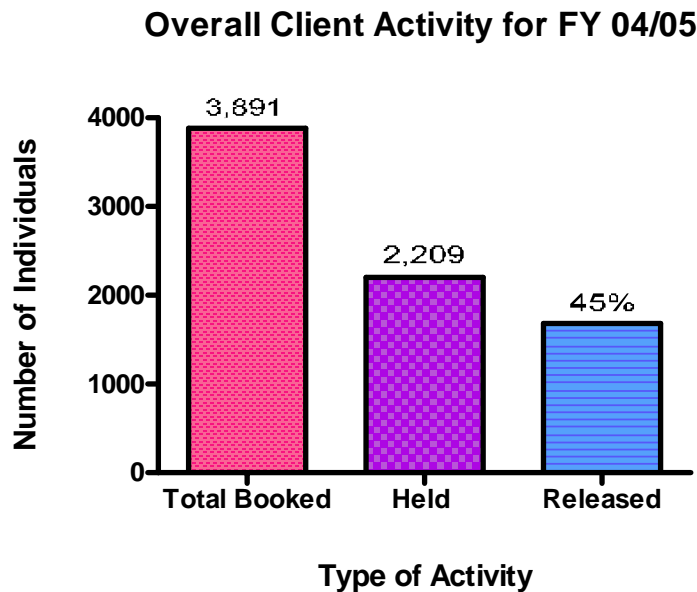
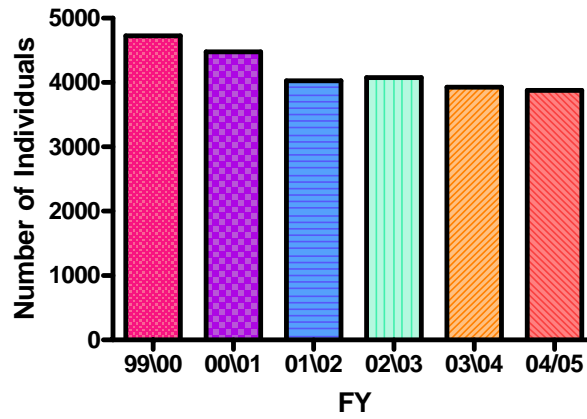


Overall client activity has fallen significantly since reform efforts have begun. The percent that we are releasing at booking has decreased then increased and finally remained stable the last two fiscal years. Ideally, we would like to see this number to initially decrease then remain stable. Another initiative has been meeting with the chief of police and presenting data that shows the proportion of youth released at the door as a function of charge. In these data it was shown that BCJDC releases a significant proportion of youth brought to the detention center for low level crimes (e, g., conduct crimes). The effort surrounding the meeting was to convince officers to utilize the RAC instead of bringing these low-level offenders to detention.

Overall average length of stays and average daily populations have significantly fallen pre/post reform efforts while the average age of our client has remained stable. Changes in the Children's Code and other workgroup efforts have impacted overall activity at BCJDC.

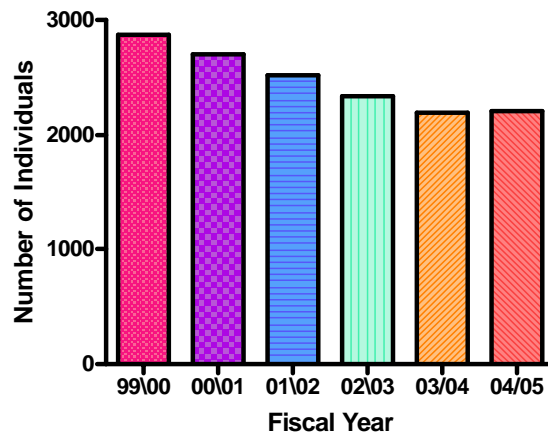


Total Number Booked by FY

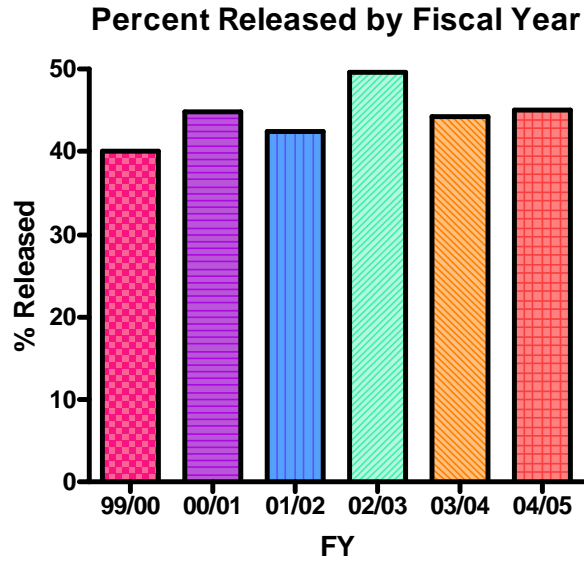


99\00 = 4, 726
 00\01 = 4, 476
 01\02 = 4, 024
 02\03 = 4, 081
 03\04 = 3, 924
 04/05 = 3, 891

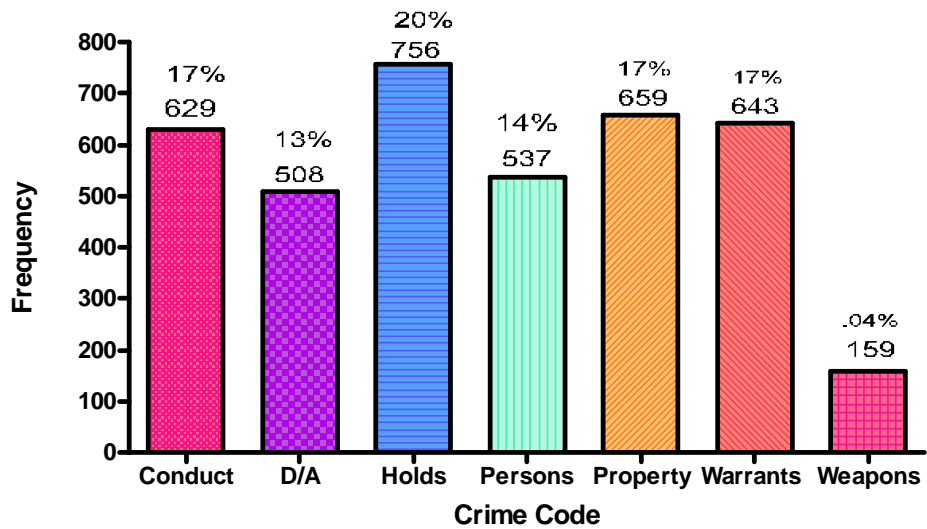
Total Number Booked and Held by Fiscal Year



99\00 = 2, 872
 00\01 = 2, 697
 01\02 = 2, 521
 02\03 = 2, 336
 03/04 = 2, 191
 04/05 = 2, 208

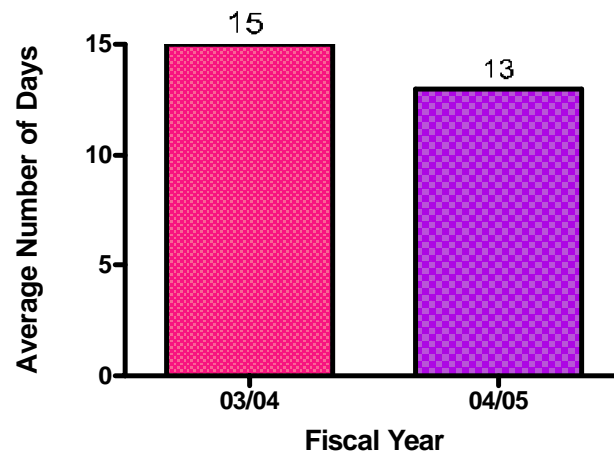


Frequency of Crime Booked at Bernalillo County Juvenile Detention Center

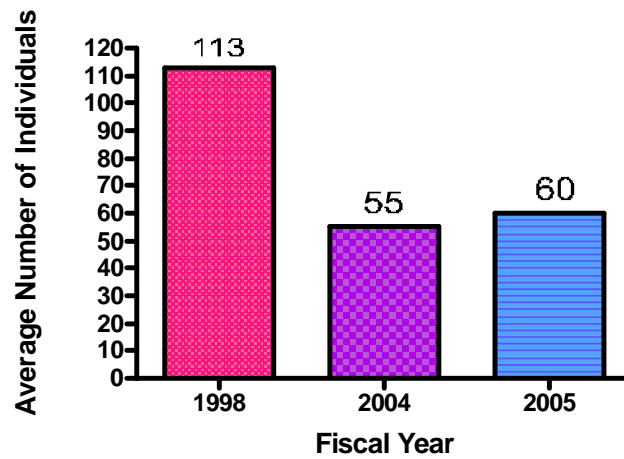


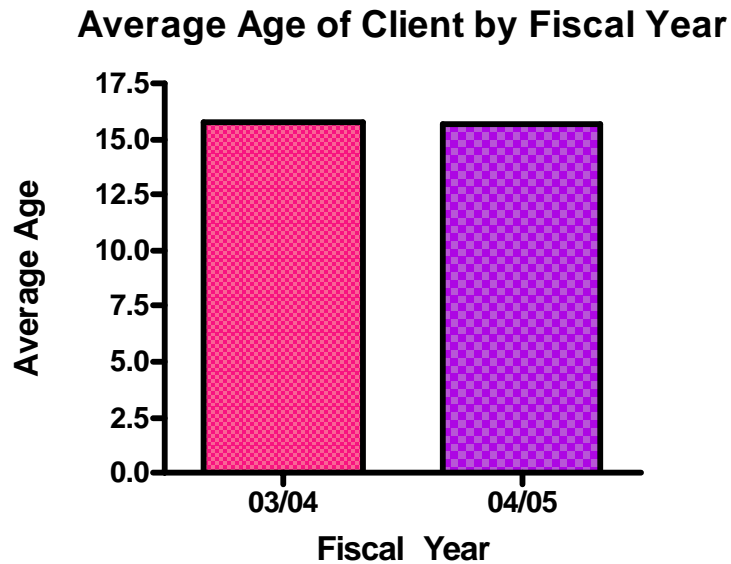
2% of crimes were miscellaneous and not included in the crime codes above.

Average Length of Stay



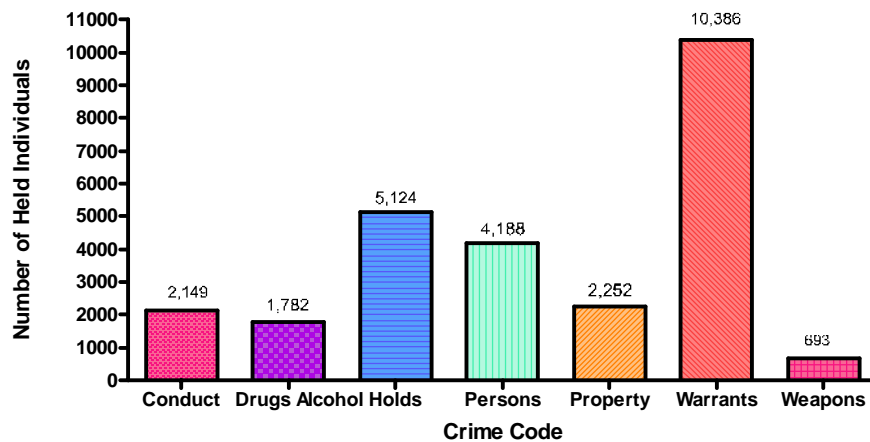
Average Daily Population by Fiscal Year





In an effort to reveal what our length of stay (LOS) and average daily population (ADP) consist of we ran data by crime code to see what type of crime is associated with our days. The cost associated with Days Spent in Custody was 6,165,168.00 for 04/05 (See Cost Section for other Cost related statistics). This associated cost includes schooling and the total operating budget minus alternative programming cost. Below find a comparison of total number of days spent in custody as a function of crime. As mentioned in the introduction, Bernalillo County has been working with state data workers in an effort to streamline data variables. The following graph exemplifies this effort. Bernalillo has taken on the crime codes utilized by Children, Youth, and Family (CYFD).

Number of Days Spent in Custody by Crime Code 04/05

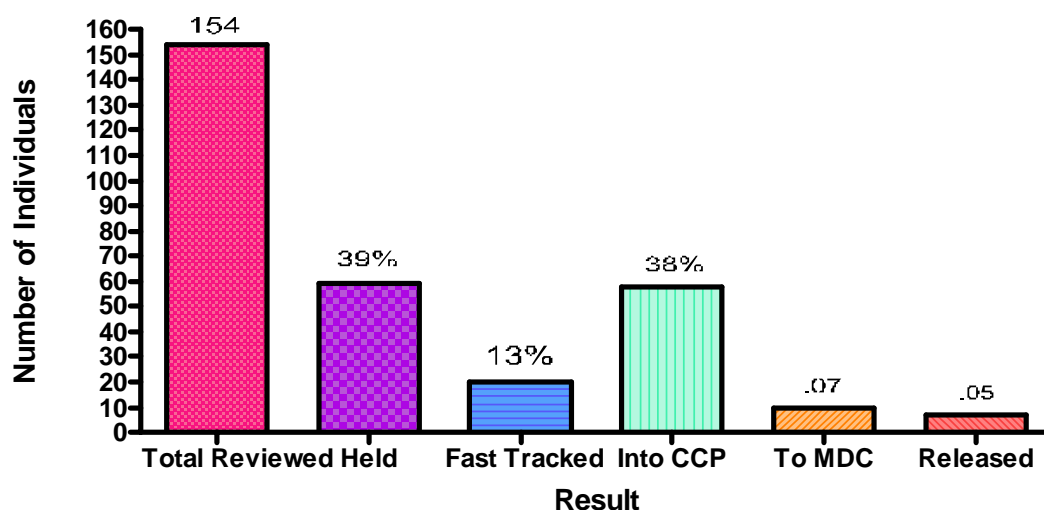


Total Days 04/05: 26, 574

*** For a list of charges associated with a crime code see Appendix B.**

Another initiative born from reform is the Weekly Detention Review. This group consists of a Juvenile Probation Officer Liaison (JPO), a Judge, the District Attorney, a Public Defender, and representative(s) from Alternative Programming. At these review meetings the JPO liaison brings a number of clients in the detention home up for “review”. In order for a child to be recommended for review they need to meet a number of standards. Below you will find outcomes graphed for review hearings for 04/05. These are children who otherwise would have remained in detention (~80%). The Weekly Detention Review process is working. However, these results also suggest that these youth could have been released at time of arrest. Public Safety results for these children are included in a following section titled Alternative Programming.

Results from Weekly Detention Review 04/05



Section I. Part 2.

Disproportionate Minority Confinement and Gender Inequality

This section features what Bernalillo County considers its main goal for the next fiscal year. We began the 05/06 fiscal year aggressively attacking concerns of minority over-representation and the inequitable treatment of female offenders in juvenile justice. We have included both variables (ethnicity and gender) in the present section because these two variables have high degrees of shared variance. In other words, it is impossible to talk about ethnicity without a discussion of gender. One can argue that there are significant developmental differences between males and females, there are. However, not only are there gender differences, when a closer look is taken there are more differences when one is a Hispanic or African American female versus a Caucasian female and the same is true for differences observed between Hispanic and African American males as compared to Caucasian males. Only looking at gender differences and not how ethnicity influences treatment by others leaves a great deal of undiscovered inequitable treatment in juvenile